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(Sgd.) ? , Major.

Evidentiary Document # 5068.

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IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE
MATTER OF CONDITIONS AT NAKON NYOK CAMP, SLM.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, St. Clair Edward John Barrett, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps (P/74454), with home address at 4 Crescent Gardens, Belfast, Northern Ireland, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was captured at SINGAPORE on 15 February, 1942, and was on the staff of Roberts Hospital, CHANGI, until November of that year, during which time I was in charge of the dysentery wing. In November I was moved to EAN PONG, where I remained until January, 1943, when I was sent to KAMEURI Base Hospital. I was moved again in May and from then until January, 1944, I was senior medical officer of CHUNGKAI Hospital Camp, which contained about eight thousand inmates. I was then told that I was to be moved to NAKON PATON Base Hospital, but on the way there I was sent to KAMEURI Air Field Camp, and it was not until June, 1944, that I reached NAKON PATON. I remained here until September when I went to TAMUAN, where I remained until March, 1945. In that month I was moved to NAKON NYOK and I remained there until its liberation in August, 1945.

2. When I arrived at NAKON NYOK there were only two huts and the rest of the camp had to be constructed by the prisoners. A party of four hundred had arrived after a march of forty kilometres from the rail head and there was a lot of foot trouble among them. The guards on the journey had been Japanese, who were a pleasant change from the Koreans.

3. I have the following remarks to make about members of the camp staff at NAKON NYOK:-

- (a) The Camp Commandant for the whole period was Lt. NAGUCHI, nicknamed "Bluebeard". As far as I was concerned I would describe him as a "fair Nip" because as far as the hospital was concerned he did not behave too badly. The main complaint that I have against him is that he was chiefly concerned with showing a good report of the work done by his camp to his superior officers. With this in view he insisted on prisoners going to work when I did not consider fit. These prisoners received no pay and I have no doubt that there was a bad "racket" over their pay.
- (b) Lt. KOKABU was the Commandant's Second in Command. He was completely uncontrollable, a very heavy drinker and consistently beat prisoners up.
- (c) The works gunso, who was nicknamed "Buldy", I did not know this man's proper name, beat prisoners on the slightest provocation including the sick. He was on the six hundred kilometres march to which I make reference in paragraph 5(c) of this affidavit, and I understand although I was not on that march, that he was

one of the principal perpetrators of the various beatings up of the prisoners, including the medical staff, which took place.

(d) The transport Gunso. Again I do not know his name, but he was responsible for a great many of the beatings up which took place in this camp. On one occasion he gave me a bad beating up with his fists.

4. The hospital accommodation was appalling. During the time I was there I was made to move my hospital at least six times. It was almost impossible to get separate latrines for the dysentery cases. There was a grave shortage of all drugs, although after the surrender of Japan the Japanese produced ample supplies which indicated to me that they could have produced them before the surrender had they been willing to do so. On one occasion we heard that a ship had arrived with Red Cross medical supplies from the United States. These were distributed among the various camps but this was done so badly that my camp received twelve transfusion sets and nothing. I asked the Japanese to exchange eleven of these for other supplies but nothing was ever done about it.

5. I would like to report in particular the following instances of cruelty and negligence:-

(a) Near the men's camp at NAXON NYOK, which was the one at which I was senior British medical officer, a camp was established in the summer of 1945 for officers. One night we received a message that an officer was seriously ill, and after a good deal of delay we persuaded the Japanese to send my Dutch surgeon to see what was the matter as there was no surgeon at the officers' camp. He found that the officer was suffering from an intestinal obstruction but as there was no proper light by which to operate and as he wished to get further supplies and instruments he asked if he might return to the men's camp and go back again for the operation in the morning. When the morning came we asked for leave for him to go and perform the operation, but this was refused as the Japanese said that if the officers wanted a surgeon they would send for one and it was not until forty-eight hours later that he was allowed to go back to the officers' camp. He found that the condition of the sick officer had deteriorated so much that he was only able to perform a palliative operation under a local anaesthetic and the patient died. In my opinion and in the opinion of the surgeon the life of this officer could have been saved if he had been allowed to go and operate when he wished to do so. The S.P.O. at the officers' camp will have full particulars of this incident.

(b) An Australian padre, rather foolishly, held an ANZAC Day service and preached a sermon about fighting against the powers of evil. The Japanese considered that this was directed against them and segregated the padre for a period of three months during which time he was put into a hut which he was not allowed to leave except to go to the latrines. The Japanese did not actually beat him but they threw things at him.

(c) In January, 1945, a party of eight hundred British and Imperial prisoners of war, under W.O.M. Brown, R...., was marched from Nakon Nyok on a six hundred kilometres march. From this march fifty-four sick men were returned to Nakon Nyok suffering from every sort of complaint including Typhus and Black Water Fever. Every single man was admitted to hospital and the first discharge made by me was eight weeks later. I am glad to say that no one died. During the march I used to send up half my drug supplies to the medical officers in charge but I now know that none was received by them. Apart from W.O. Brown the best witness to this incident will be Captain C.J. Poh S.S.V.F., a Chinese doctor who is now living at Kinghorn, Fife.

(d) At one time at Nakon Nyok there were one hundred and twenty Americans in the camp. One day while they were out working three were seen by the Japanese stealing from a Japanese dump. Two were caught but the third could not be found. The Japanese picked out nineteen of these Americans and YOKABU beat each one up himself with barbecos and his sword in its scabbard. They then put a piece of wood round the neck of each of them with the word "Thief" in Japanese and in English written on it and they had to wear these collars for a month. This was a very severe beating and I had to doctor them afterwards although none of them, luckily, was permanently injured.

SWORN by the above-named St. Clair Edward John Barrett, at 6 Spring Gardens, in the city of Westminster, this thirteenth day of December, 1945. (Signed) ST. CLAIR E.J. BARRETT.

before me

(Signed) F.G. FLETCHER.
Captain Legal Staff.
Mil Dpt. Office of the Judge Advocate General.

No 1

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Doc. 5068

私即ナ英國陸軍軍監西郊（ローリー四四五〇）セント・クレア・エドワード・ジョン・
バレット中佐、住所北郊 アイルランド・ベルファスト クレセントガーデン四番
地ハ宣誓ノ上、次ノ様ニ陳述シマス

一、私ハ一九四二年／昭和十七年／二月十五日 シニガホールニテ、捕虜トナリマシテ。

× × × × ×

私ハタムアンニ行キンコニ一九四五年／昭和三十年／三月近居リマシタ。ノ月
私ハナコンニオクニ移サレ一九四五年／昭和二十一年／八月ソノ解放ニ至ルマデ
ソコニ居リマシタ。

二、私がナコンニオクニ着イタ時ニハタツタニ棟ノト合ガアフタクデ他ノ
宿舎ヲ俘虜達ガ建テケレバナリマセンデシタ。四百人ヨリ成ル一隊ハ鐵
道敷設軌道ノ最先端ノ地点ヨリ更ニ四十秆行進シテヤット通り着
イタ、デスガ彼等、中二ハ足ヲ痛メタ者多名ノ勢居マシタ。

× × × ×

四、病院、設備ニハゾフトシマシタ。 ソコニ私が居ル間ニ少スト
モ六回私ハ病院ヲ移サレマシタ。毒剤ノ場合デモ隔離サレタ
便所ヲ使用スルコトハ不可能デシタ。酷イ薬品不足デ
アリマシタガ日本降伏後日本人ハ澤山、薬品ヲ給與シタ
、テ降伏前デモ給與シヨウトモルコトが出来タ、ダトイフコトガ
ワカリマシタ。アル時、私達ハ並十字ノ醫療品ヲ積ンダ船が金龜園
カラ到着シタトイコトヲ聞キマシタ。コレハ方々ノ宿舎ニ分配サレマシタが方法が非
常ニ下手グッタタメ、私ノ宿舎ハタ、二組ノ輸血器具、外ハ何等貯マセシデシタ。私ハ日本
人二土糰ノコノ輸道具ト他、給與品トヲ取換ヘテ貰ヒタイト頼ミマタガヨニ就イテハワイ
ゾ何ノ方策不モ講ジラレマセシデシタ。

六、私ハ特二次、殊忍行爲ト忌慢、例ヲ報告致シ度合思ヒマス。

（1）私ハ英國上席軍醫將校トテコト、居タナコンニオクノ

Loc 5068

一兵隊宿舎、近ニ 一九四五年、昭和二十年、一、百々 士官用、
宿舎へ走ニ。シテ、アル夜、物産ハアリ士官が危篤カルトイノ報
告ヲ受ヌシタ。ソニ士官宿舎ニハ、軍医が居リマシテシタノ。勿射經ワ
テカラ、物より見ル為、部下、知蘭人、軍医ヲ遣シテ、物ニ日本人ヲ説キ
落シシタ。軍医ハソニ士官が腸閉塞ア苦シニテ先カカワリシテ、手術、
ルニ適當ナ明リミナク又モット萬物ロア道異ラ欲シラタキ、彼ハ兵卒宿
舎ニ歸リ朝ニテ再ビ手術ヲシニ行シテモヨウト、彼ハ兵卒宿
ニテワテ私達ハ彼の行ヌテ手術ヲスル様許可アセ、イタクト、賴ミマシタ所
曰本人ハミシ士官室が軍医ニモア、世間ヒタイナシ、誰カラヨコスアラウ
トイテ之ヲ断リ四大時間經ツニテ、彼の士官宿舎ニ居ルニト、許シマシ
テシタ。彼が行早見んト、病氣、士官、物より甚シテ、要也。シテキミシタ
テタバ、局部ア麻酔シテ苦シニテ、鎮靜サセル薬直ラスルコトが出来タク
アリマシタ。ソシテ患者ハ死ニミシタ。死ノ考ヘトソ、軍医ノ未ヘラハ行
手術ヲシニ行カウト、四ツ時モシ、許サセテ居タナラバニ、士官、一命ヲ
救エシトが出来タアリマシタ。士官宿舎、上席、捕虜、特赦ハコニ事件、詳シ、頗
木ヲ知フニ居マス。

(2) 或ルオーストラリア、軍隊附キ牧師カウシ分別ナク、豪州及シヨーランド兵團
記念ヨ、禮釋ヲ行ニ御要ノカト、蘭華ニ用スル説教ヲマシタ。日本人ハ之ヲ従事
ニ付シテ、ト思ウコト牧師ヲ三日間、滞留シニ、期間、彼ハ、ト合ニ入ヒテ、便
所ニ行ク、以テハ、計ニモト、許サセマシナシタ。日本人ハ、實隣ニ、彼ヲ叩カタク、
彼ニ物ヲ投ケフニシタ。

〔一九四五年、昭和二十年〕 一月 一、士官 W. J. フラウン、率モハ
百人ヨリナル英國及ヒソノ屬領、俗虐ノ、隊ハ、ナユンニオクカラ、前方
六百折ラ進、軍サシムシタ。コニ、行進テ五十四人ハ、脊、瘡、チヌ、黒尿
熱ア、他アニル、瘡瘍、疾、病、苦シムシタ、テナコンニオクニ、還カシマ
シタ。一人、ヨラス、病院ニヘシラシヘ、間、タラク、物の始テ、退院セシタ。

NO 2

Mar 30 68

幸ヒト誰モ死ニセシテシ。行進中當ニ私ハ自命、医療品
半分ヲ擲リ、軍医士官達ニ送ツシテシが今誰モシテ受
取テサナシコトかつたりテシ。フランク准士官、外ニ此事件ヲ
署モ食ク如クチナル證人ハ海峽植民地交銀兵部隊シ。シテ
木大尉等同人ハ現在アドワ、キンガホルニ住ニテナル中國、
医師テアリス。

(二) ナコニニオタテハ一時百二十人、アメリカ人か宿舎居テシ。
アル日彼等が外テ偷ライテ居シ時ニシ、中三人が日本軍需
品集積場カラ逃ミラスル時日本人に見リテシテシ。
一人ハ捕リテシカ三人自ハミシカリテセシテシ。日本人ハコニ斗フ
アドワ人、中十九人ヲ選ビシ「コカ」「音銃」「八音銃
等」入ツカリテ一人一人ヲ撲リ上ケマシ。
ソヒカラ日本人等ハ、人達一人一人、首ニ日本語ト英語テ通人
ト書イタ木片ヲ着ケマシ。シテ彼等ハ此、裸ト一月着ケ
テサナケレバヤセシテシ。
コシヘ実ニシテサニテ幸ヒテ誰モ不治、命ハナラナカフカトハ
云ヘン。後テ私カ治癒シテバアセシテシ。